

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL, BATHURST.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CAILLE
3 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Voeux Road Central.

No. 17,963

號三六九百九千七萬一第

日一初月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1915.

二拜禮

號七月二十年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART

Dec. 7th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINGHONG.
Dec. 7th.—Formosa via Keelung, Japan
via Kuchino, Kobe, Vi-
ctoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Van-
couver and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s.
TIAN.
Dec. 8th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shang-
hai, North China, Japan via
Moji, Victoria, Vancouver,
United Kingdom via Canada,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTREAL.
Dec. 9th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. SHANTUNG.
Dec. 11th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Aus-
tralia, India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s.
POLYNESIA.
Dec. 11th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per s.s. ANHUI.
Dec. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and
Seattle, and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.
TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 16th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said,
Marseilles and London, at 11
a.m., per s.s. KAMO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. (724)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS			
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
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EXCLUSIVE VICTOR RECORDS

by all the most famous Artistes, Popular Selections, and a large variety of Records suitable for Christmastide.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[21-2]



AN ARMY IN THE MAKING.
When the history of the Great War comes to be written, one of the outstanding features will be the rapid training and equipping of "Kitchener's Army." All ranks responded to their Country's call—the history, the officer, the lance, the mine were left and "riding" became the order of the day. Despite great difficulties, Lord Kitchener obtained a gigantic army of unique fighting quality.

Aide-de-Camp
Cigarettes
No. 22.

THE
FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.

FOR 75 CENTS

a tin of 50.



Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[1808]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills
have testified public confidence. In thousands of homes, in day, experience has proved the beneficent results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/4d (56 pills) & 2/9 (106 pills).

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1516]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1915.
With INDEX. Price \$1.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 9th Dec.—

3 p.m.—William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master.

Friday, 10th Dec.—

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, in the Chamber Room, New Government Building.

Monday, 13th Dec.—

Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 20th Dec.—

11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

11.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. A. S. Dove, formerly Far Eastern traveller to Messrs. Millington & Sons, Ltd., has obtained a commission in the 15th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Mr. Eric Norbury is leaving Shanghai to join the R.A.M.C., travelling in company with Mr. A. W. Hayward, who is volunteering for service and Mr. Graham Barrow, who, on arrival in England, may also volunteer.

A letter received in Shanghai the other day from Mr. R. M. J. Martin contained news of Major Milton Johnson. The writer stated that Major Johnson has been invalided home from the front, suffering from an affection of the eyes and a partial nervous breakdown.

The casualty lists appearing in the latest home papers contain three names well-known in Tientsin. The name of Major R. H. Gibson, Royal Fusiliers, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. J. Foley, appears amongst the wounded, as also does that of Lieut. H. Steptoe, formerly on the staff of the P. and T. Times, whilst the name of Lieut. C. Whicks, late of the Native Customs, is amongst the killed.

Mr. Bran, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, took part with Mr. A. C. E. Braud, of the Chinese Customs Service, in the attack on Hill 191, Massiges, last September. They fought without interruption for sixteen days, of which three days were occupied with hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, and five by a terrific bombardment. Both distinguished themselves and made sub-lieutenants. Mr. Braud was slightly wounded.

CHINA'S BUDGET.

The Budget gives the Ordinary Revenue as \$429,337,145, and Extraordinary Revenue, \$45,709,710; the Ordinary Expenditure as \$239,138,183, and Extraordinary Expenditure \$138,806,46. The principal items of Ordinary Expenditure are:—Ministry of War \$135,818,986; Ministry of the Interior \$49,665,490; Ministry of Finance \$83,673,691; Ministry of the Navy \$17,101,779; Ministry of Education \$12,617,582 and Extraordinary Expenditure: Ministry of Finance \$17,756,997; Ministry of War \$9,433,727.—*Walter.*

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN MANCHURIA.

DISCRIMINATION NEARLY ELIMINATED

The British Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) in a recent report says that in 1913 a heavy blow at the future prosperity of Dairen was threatened in the probable extension of a system of reduced freight rates for the benefit of goods passing beyond the Antung-Mukden-Changchun section of the South Manchuria Railway Company's line. As a result of negotiations, however, the three ports were placed on a basis of equality as regards freight rates. The specific through rates did not at first apply to any goods but those coming from Japan, and in that respect were in the nature of a discriminatory tariff against like articles of foreign origin; but in October, 1914, this final barrier to ostensible equality of opportunity was removed, and the rates were made applicable also to goods coming from ports on the following lines:—Formosa-Dairen (line of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Tientsin, Bombay, American, Australian, and European lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; and the Shanghai-Dairen line of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

It is further understood that this principle is to be extended, and that foreign steamship companies will be allowed to benefit in the same manner as Japanese companies do, provided that they enter into special arrangements with the South Manchuria Railway Company, but the form these arrangements may take is not yet known.

It would appear from what has been written above, says the *Japan Chronicle*, as if all competitors were now on a basis of equality. The Cotton Exporters' Association of Japan is, however, believed to enjoy in connection with its shipments a special reduction of ¥1 per ton allowed by the three tea-port companies which carry the Association's goods, and a special rebate of ¥1.50 per ton granted by the Imperial Railway Bureau.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Her blood was English. Let it, then, be split.
To tender to the German lust and hate.
This was her true, unpardonable guilt.
That she was daughter to our ancient State.

Many were doomed, indeed, but she alone
Was hurried to her fate, and mercy's cry
Fell on deaf ears and hearts of very stone.
Whoever else was pardoned, she must die.

The savage law a savage people framed,
Was but their frail excuse for this foul deed.

It was the cult of bitter hate that claimed
An English victim that our hearts might bleed.
They struck a woman down. Our answer comes.

Not in the burning words of tongue or pen
But in the tramp of feet behind the drums.
More men! More men!
"Touchstone" in *The Daily Mail*.

The Cardiff postal authorities have instituted the delivery of letters by women.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS CHINESE TRADE.

Mr. Consul Harrington, in a report on the trade of Formosa for 1914, mentions that the tonnage of vessels from foreign countries declined over 113,000 tons. British shipping declined from 37 vessels of 124,329 tons to 20 vessels of 63,444 tons, and German shipping from 10 vessels of 25,707 tons to one vessel of 2,056 tons. Consul Harrington adds:—"Doubtless the war had some effect in reducing totals, but foreign shipping to Formosa ports is by no means regular so that it is difficult to estimate the exact influence, especially as the principal neutral flag showed a decline (United States, from 65,280 to 40,651 tons). Foreign shipping has steadily decreased in recent years, the reservation of the trade between Japan and Formosa to Japanese shipping as a counter-balance to the Japanese flag in too favourable a position for much competition."

In a report on the trade of Kiukiang (China) for 1914, just issued, Mr. Consul H. King says the effects of the war made themselves felt during the last quarter of the year, there being a decrease as compared with the December quarter, 1913, of about 22 per cent. in the actual carrying of bales and packages by the British shipping firms. The war in Europe was the chief factor in producing financial stringency and hampering the movement of the cargo. The falling off affected brick, tea, the dust, chinaware, cow-hides, fir-crackers, melon seeds, ramie fibre, tobacco leaf, tallow, raw cotton, and ground nuts. The loss of German buyers accounted for the reduced loadings of hides, tallow and ramie fibre, classes of goods which find their way to Europe. However, the total net value of the trade of the port in 1914 showed an increase as compared with 1913 of 5,179,286 Haikwan taels (\$705,796).

In 1914, of the 538,525 tons of steam shipping, which represented the inter-port trade of Changsha (China), the share of British shipping was nearly 47 per cent., while the proportion of the trade carried in British bottoms was, as regards value, over 42 per cent. This information is afforded by Mr. Consul V. L. Savage in a report on the trade of Changsha for last year. He deplores the lack of enterprise on the part of British merchants in general, which, he says, has hitherto left the development of the valuable trade of Hunan to be done almost entirely by their German competitors. The methods adopted by Germany, he adds, cannot be reckoned as sound in all respects, and they are demoralising to the Chinese. But these methods are based to a great extent on economic factors and conditions which do not apply on the whole, to British trade and manufacturers, even of a parallel order. With regard to opportunities for British trade, Consul Savage remarks:—"The real fact of the matter is, there is plenty of room for more British firms than now exist in China. New capital and new blood are wanted to regenerate our trade. The newcomers, if any, will no doubt have to build up their trade connections; but this is an easier task in China than in any other country. New firms will have to engage men of local experience, and train others; but they will not, like the older firms, have to break through the opposition of their old-established connections among the Chinese and institute new and unpopular methods, while they will have less or nothing, to lose and much to gain."

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE "IRO MARU" RELEASED.

With regard to the seizure of the Japanese steamer *Iro Maru* by a French destroyer and her detention at Saigon on suspicion of gun-running, a Shimoda telegram to the *Manchukuo* says that the steamer has been released by the French authorities, and will sail for Japan in a few days.

STORMY RUN ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

The O.S.K. steamer *Canada Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama last week from Seattle, seven days overdue, experienced extraordinary stormy weather on her voyage across the Pacific. Captain Yamaguchi describes the weather as the worst that he had seen for many years.

ACCIDENT TO "PERSIA MARU"

The T.K.K. steamer *Persia Maru*, 6,000 tons (formerly of the Pacific Mail Co.), which arrived at Yokohama from Hongkong recently, came into collision with Quay No. 4 while she was being brought alongside it. As the result the steamer has sustained a rather severe indentation six feet square in extent, and her departure for America has been postponed. Fortunately, no damage was done to the cargo of over 3,000 tons. The repairs were expected to take about one week.

We commend to all volunteers and people interested in the efficiency of our troops Capt. Cecil Webb-Johnson's instructive little book on "The Soldier's Feet and Footgear." In it will be found the means to be adopted to prevent the foot troubles to which all armies are liable. If the advice given by the author be disregarded, and foot troubles ensue, full details are given as to their treatment. In addition will be found a description of the human foot; and of the boots and socks worn by our soldiers at the front, with various suggestions for their improvement. The volume is published by Messrs. The Spink & Co., of Calcutta, at the price of one rupee.

THE SINO-AMERICAN BANK.

Chang Chen-shun, a member of the Tsanhsingyuan, has been granted six months' leave by President Yuan Shih-kai and leaves shortly for South China in connection with the establishment of the proposed Sino-American Bank and the Sino-American Exhibition in Shanghai.

Chang Chen-shun, who is one of the Directors of the newly organized Chinese Steamship Company of San Francisco, has been elected chairman of the Chinese Union of the General Chamber of Commerce of Peking by representatives of the Chambers of Commerce throughout China. The capital of the proposed Sino-American Bank is \$10,000,000, half of which will be subscribed by Chinese merchants.—*Reuter.*

MAJOR DINKELMANN.

REPORTED REQUEST TO LEAVE CHINA.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has ordered Major Dinkelmann, who took part in the defence of Tsingtao and has since occupied in Peking the post of military advisor to the Chinese Government on a salary of \$1,000 per month, to leave the Capital owing to his connexion with the recent exposure of German intrigues.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1. Pte. A. Lamberton is granted leave of absence from 14th December, 1915, to 14th December, 1916.

PARADES.

2. Parades for Tuesday, 7th inst.:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section, M.G. Co., Machine Gun drill at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves Statue Pier, at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, 1 pdr. Gun drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Right Section, M.G. Co., Section drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground.

5.15 p.m. Left Section, M.G. Co., M.G. Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., Drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section, M.G. Co. and Signalling Section), Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby and Sergeant Ramsay.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section, Instruction at Headquarters.

STRENGTH.

3. Recruits Course, Part I, for recruits of all units who have not yet fired at King's Park Range, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

Trained Men's Course, Part I, for trained men of all units who have not yet fired at King's Park Range, on Sunday, 12th instant, at 9.30 a.m.

Corpl. Grimes, B.E., will attend. One N.C.O. from each unit having men firing will attend each day to assist the Instructor.

(Drill Order) to be worn. Co. Sergeant-Majors will warn the men of their Companies or Sections who have to fire, stating on which day they are to attend. The senior officer or N.C.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing each day.

4. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Tuesday, December 7th.—Recruits of 1st and 2nd Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, December 8th.—All Company Inspectors and Sergeants.

Friday, December 10th.—All ranks at "Central," at 9.05 p.m. sharp, for route march through Western Police District. Uniform, caps and covers, and rifles.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of P. S. Chow Pak Tin and Chan Sig U to the rank of Sergeant. The former will continue duty as Orderly Room Sergeant.

MUSKETRY.

His Excellency the Governor's Rifle Shooting Competition, fired on Sunday, December 5th, resulted in a win for the Team representing the 1st Platoon of No. 1 Company. The winning Team was captained by Inspector Lammett, and included Sergeant Eustace, P. S. Arnold, Bales, E. F. Bunje, Bickerton, Lindsay, Penning, and Eldon Porter. The runners up were captained by Sergeant Hyndman and included Crown-Sergeant Silva-Nelson, P. S. C. J. McGuire, C. A. P. Kewer, J. G. Orazio, F. J. Neece, R. M. Castro, P. Rona, and J. M. Britton, representing the 2nd Platoon of No. 2 Company.

At the conclusion of above H.E. The Governor ordered a further Inter-Platoon Target Shooting Competition, which was won by the 2nd Platoon of No. 1 Company (captained by P. O. Wilks) with 121 points. The 2nd Platoon of No. 2 Company (captained by Sergeant Hyndman) and the 1st Platoon of No. 3 Company (captained by Crown-Sergeant Tape) tied for 2nd place with 114 points.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART I.

All ranks who have not fired Part I. are warned to leave Blake Pier, at 1.30 p.m. sharp on Saturday, December 11th. It is not likely that any further opportunity will be given to fire this part of the course, which must be passed before Part II. can be commenced.

RESERVE BAND.

Tuesday, December 7th.—Practice, at 6 p.m.

Friday, December 10th.—Practice, at 6 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (Reserve).

HOUSES TO LET

G. R.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

NOS. 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Keys with watchman. Also a Few Small Quarters in A & B Blocks, Queen's Road, at reasonable rents. Full particulars on application to—
O.C. A.S.C.,
Victoria Barracks.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1260]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1180]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEARL.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHTY-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1187]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 169, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1168]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—
LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kautsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, Second Floor, Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NE W HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanohai.

GODOWNS, at New Ferry, Kennedy Town.

No. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

SHATOKOK MURDER.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The hearing of the case in which a Chinese man and his mother are charged with the murder of a woman at Tim Shui Hang, a village near Shatokok, on the frontier, was resumed before Mr. Justice Gompertz and a special jury.

An old woman who lived near the house occupied by the murdered woman said she heard three shots in the night, and remained awake. An hour afterwards she heard the wailing and crying of the relatives of the woman.

A police interpreter said that he visited the house with Mr. Burlingham. The first prisoner said that six or seven robbers had entered the house, and had gagged and tied him up to prevent him interfering. The first prisoner alleged that about \$400 in 20-cent pieces and a considerable amount of jewellery had been stolen. The second defendant said she was afraid to leave her room, and she was therefore not molested.

Sergeant Cooper deposed that when he arrested the first prisoner he found in his possession a gold snake ring. When the female prisoner was under arrest she attempted to pass two purses to another woman. Witness had turned his back to go into the house when the Indian policeman in charge of the woman called him back, and witness saw that he held one hand of each woman close together. The Sergeant later said that the police were not allowed to go about at night in the New Territory in patrols numbering less than three.

Mr. Eldon Potter (for the defence)—Why is that?

Witness—An order was made by the D.O. to that effect. If you met some of those things killed at Fanning (meaning the tiger) you would be cautious. Also it was on account of robbers.

When all the evidence had been called, his lordship remarked that as there was no evidence against the female prisoner he suggested that they should find her not guilty forthwith.

The jury at once found the woman not guilty, and she was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Potter made a somewhat striking address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He at first expressed surprise that a special jury should have been called upon to try such a case. It should have been tried by the ordinary tribunal, and a jury ought not really to be there at all. The scene of the foul murder, he subsequently remarked—a woman hacked to pieces—had been so freely reconstructed, and the blood stained bed-board and mosquito net had been so conspicuously brought to their attention that the place fairly reeked with blood. So much so, that he was afraid that they, as a jury, would conjure up the shadow of the murdered woman and would seek to avenge her death. In this case there was something to object to in the manner in which the police detained witnesses at the Central Police Station. They had been kept there for months, and had been questioned from time to time. Why did they question a witness? asked Counsel. It was to get that witness to say something which had not been said before, and with Chinese witnesses, if they were kept long enough, the answer wanted would be eventually forthcoming. Counsel, at another portion of his address, in dealing with suggested motives, reminded the jury that it was a most abhorrent thing to Chinese to murder a relative, and the persons in the house, where the murder was committed, had all agreed that the murdered woman should be in charge of the family affairs. There never was, he contended, a case brought forward on such utterly flimsy evidence, and with more instances of negative suggestion than in the present one. If they accepted the Crown evidence then the prisoner must be discharged, and they could not reject that evidence.

The jury were absent for five minutes only, and on their return gave an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and prisoner was discharged.

SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD PRIVATE.

Among the privates in the 4th Essex Regiment is J. Snashall, of Romford, who is over seventy years of age.

An old colour-sergeant of the regiment, he was sorely distressed for months that he could not "do his bit" like the young ones, and ultimately his application for enlistment was accepted. He is engaged in clerical work.

Private Snashall and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 24 last. He was a member of the old Volunteers for twenty-nine years; was one of the guard of honour at the wedding of King Edward and Queen Alexandra; and is a national reservist.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the third of the series of Club Championship Races are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Lyceum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), and Lyceum Beacon (P). Distance, 10.1 miles.

Yacht.	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on Course.	Time.	Time.	Time.
Dione	Scratch	50	50
Rona	50	50	50
La Linda	2.21	50	50
Colleen	2.44	50	50
Kathleen	2.44	50	50
Dorothea	10.08	50	50
Ayesha	10.08	50	50
Buccaneer	15.08	50	50

Position	Pts.	Pts.
for race.	to date.	
1.—Kathleen	9	19
2.—Dione	7	22
3.—Rona	7	21
4.—Colleen	5	18
La Linda	0	5
Dorothea	0	0
Ayesha	0	0
Buccaneer	0	0

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat Quarry Bay (P), Cust Rock Buoy (S), and Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 7 miles.

Yacht.	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on Course.	Time.	Time.	Time.
Bonita	Scratch	4	4
Ailsa	Scratch	4	4
Daphne	Scratch	4	4
Haleyson	Scratch	4	4

Position	Pts.	Pts.
for race.	to date.	
1.—Ailsa	7	11
2.—Bonita	3	5
3.—Daphne	2	12
Haleyson	0	3

KEYWAY HAYS AND GALE CLASSES.

Course:—Mark Boat Quarry Bay (P), Cust Rock Buoy (S), and Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 7 miles.

Yacht.	Handicap	Finishing	Corrected
on Course.	Time.	Time.	Time.
Lybeth	Scratch	70	70
White Rose	Scratch	4	4
Alice	Scratch	4	4
Owl	35	4	4
Toinette	35	4	4
Thecla	35	4	4

Position	Pts.	Pts.
for race.	to date.	
1.—Alice	7	14
2.—Thecla	5	9
3.—White Rose	4	11
4.—Toinette	3	13
Poinette	3	13
Owl	0	0

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Total, acknowledged to the 27th November, 1915	\$8,589.39
Since received:—H.A.N. \$10	
W.A.D., \$5; Mr. F. J. Backe (Whampoa), \$15	30.00
Per Hongkong Tramway Co.: Collected in Boxes on Tram Cars from 15th Nov. to 30th Nov.	25.70
Per South China Morning Post:—Mr. C. J. Pirie, \$5; "Non-Smoker," \$5	10.00
Per Engineers' Institute: Mr. A. Davidson, \$1; Mr. H. Smythe, \$5; Mr. J. Ormiston, \$1; Mr. J. N. McDougall, \$1; No. 44, \$1; The Controversy, \$2	11.00
List No. 4L—H.P.W., \$10; Anon., \$10; W.H., \$5	25.00
List No. 4M.—Mr. P. K. Kwok, \$5; Mr. Chan Sui Ki, \$5; Mr. Chan Cheuk Fan, \$5; Mr. Chui U Tin, \$10; Mr. Chui Chai Sam, \$5; Mr. Chui Chung Hwa, \$5; Mr. Chai Wan, \$2; H.P.W., \$10; J.W.B., \$2; A.A., \$2; Mr. Kwok Sui Lan, \$10; Mr. Fung Ping San, \$10	71.50
	\$8,762.59
Amount expended to 27th November	\$8,075.41
Consignment despatched on 30th November 100,000 Cigarettes	342.24
	\$8,417.65
Balance in hand	\$ 344.94

J. W. CRADDOCK, (Chairman).

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Since the publication of the last List the donations received have enabled the despatch to the Front of a consignment of 100,000 cigarettes. The balance-in-hand would have permitted a somewhat larger supply, but it was considered better to limit it at that time in the hope that further subscriptions would be forthcoming and so allow of a really substantial offering being sent for Christmas. It may be needless to mention that the Committee are anxious to make the Christmas gift of "smokes" as large as possible and so show that the community of Hongkong and South China are not forgetting the "Boys at the Front." A telegram will be despatched about the 15th instant ordering as many cigarettes as funds will allow. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this opportunity to beat all previous records.

The Ministers and council boards of all Protestant churches in Prussia have been ordered to deliver to the municipal and local authorities all objects in nickel and copper. This order applies equally to old church bells and clocks, as well as to articles of artistic or antiquarian interest.

AN APPEAL FOR X'MAS COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

["Freely ye have received, freely give."] X'mas cheer for our soldiers!

Shall we give with a grudging hand To the men who are fighting our battles? 'Way off in that blood-stained land? 'Tis for us they are facing hell-terrors, Undaunted their courage and faith— Our freedom, our homes they're defending, Aye! fighting, if needs be, to death.

X'mas cheer for our soldiers!

Let us give with our hearts aflame, As we honour the brave souls and fearless, Who have made for our Empire her name; Our kith and our kin, and our comrades, Our glory their courage to share— To show them we know how to succour, While they have to do and to dare.

X'mas cheer for our heroes!

Let us show that we understand, As over the wide waste of ocean We stretch forth a bold, helping hand; Let us give, with a prayer for their safety, A cheer for the deeds that will live— A thought for our boys who have fallen; They gave, and—God helping—we'll give!

C.G.

THE SHIPPING SCHEME.

Developments of the Government's shipping plans are occurring rapidly, but there is a strong consensus of opinion that the movements generally are not yet along the right lines. First, after "further consideration and discussion," the Board of Trade has withdrawn the proposed new clause for insertion in bills of lading, the menacing nature of which we pointed out. The withdrawal is welcomed, and matters are now where they were before shipowners were asked to insert it. Secondly, the Board of Trade announces that the Admiralty have arranged that vessels loading, or starting to load, wheat in North America for the United Kingdom not later than December 15th shall be exempt from requisition on arrival in a United Kingdom port and shall be free to start on another voyage, which need not be a North Atlantic voyage, after discharge of their cargoes. The effect of this decision should certainly be to attract tonnage to the trade, since owners will be able to rely on their vessels as employed continuing to earn undisturbed the enormous freights obtainable there. It means that, at present rates, some cargo vessels will be left to earn 100 per cent. more than liners which have already been requisitioned by the Government to bring grain from North America for the fighting forces. It also means that the burden of supplying the Government's own tonnage requirements will fall presumably, to an increasing extent, on the liners engaged in regular services elsewhere. Thirdly, it is proposed to prohibit, by Order in Council, the carriage of all cargo between ports in foreign countries and to give a licensing committee full power to grant such exceptions "as circumstances may require." The proposal is that a representative of the Government shall be chairman of this committee, and that the other members shall be two shipowners nominated by the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. Fourthly, it is proposed to set up another committee to deal with the requisitioning of tonnage for the carriage of foodstuffs to the United Kingdom, powers for which will be taken by Order in Council. Mr. H. J. Whitely, M.P., Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means of the House of Commons, has been asked to act as chair of this committee, and it is proposed that the other members should be those shipowners who are at present assisting the Transport Department of the Admiralty—namely, Mr. T. Royden, Mr. R. D. Holt, M.P., and Mr. E. Glover.

THE NEED FOR AN EXPERT BOARD.

One great objection taken by owners to these decisions, which are made known to them by different officials, is that, as an attempt to deal with the shipping problem they are patchy. Even the prospect of serving on new "committees" fails to arouse enthusiasm. What they feel is wanted is not the establishment of more "advisory committees," but a real responsible and central board of management for shipping, composed of a chairman and deputy-chairman whose business records would create complete confidence in the minds of both business men and the general public, together with several chartering managers whose duties now take them daily to the shipping exchanges and keep them familiar with every detail of a complicated mechanism. Only by such an expert board, owners feel, can the shipping problem be dealt with as a whole and further costly mistakes be avoided. The mercantile marine is one of the fixed possessions of the country, and the risk of amateurish tampering with it is deprecated by owners in the strongest possible way.—Times.

SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

The Shantung Railway has been restored to efficient working by the Japanese military authorities. The takings of the line are now about ¥200,000 a month, leaving a profit of about ¥50,000 after all expenses have been paid. It is reported that the military authorities have sent in estimates to the Finance Department for work which will increase the usefulness and efficiency of the line beyond the point reached by the German management.

CHUN TI: A SEA STORY.

[BY FRED C. PALMER.]

The *Annabel Mary* was wheezing and rattling her loose-jointed way to perdition across the China Seas. She was a steam scrapper, described by her owner in moments of mental exaltation as a ship. The "ship" was cheap, her crew was cheap, the officers were cheap, everything on board was cheap, because the owner was a grasping curmudgeon who would never part with a penny under less than 100lb. pressure, which was double what the boilers would take to part with their steam. The engines were cheap, all the rest was cheap, and most of it was nasty.

It was not long before trouble broke out. The quality of the food started it. Some denied this, saying that the food had no quality at all if it could not cause trouble, and, in any case, the quantity was too small for it to cause much trouble. But trouble there was, and one day the chief discovered the third engineer dropping coal dust into the graphite used on the bearings. Later he found that he had plugged up the outflow of the slide-valve lubricator with a bit of cotton waste.

The chief took the third on one side and asked him not to, stating that he should be obliged to reprimand him if he persisted in that sort of thing, it was hardly the kind of behaviour he expected. Of course, the chief did not put it exactly like that; as a matter of fact, the other engineers thought the third had stood up to a cyclone, and had not scored a bull, for most of his face was blue, and he could only use one eye with any effect.

The third engineer was a mixture of Malay, German, and Greek, who called himself an American, though what the United States had done to deserve it no one rightly knew.

The night after his little discussion with the American the chief was sitting in his cabin trying to convince himself by figures that he had enough coal in the bunkers to make Che Kiang, the first port of call. He heard a gentle knock, and growled: "Come in."

The door opened slightly, and through the crack the chief saw the Chinese engine-room artificer.

"Hello, Chun Ti, what do you want?" asked the chief.

"Velly bad chop!" replied the Chinaman. "Him make swear stretch you, belong go fighte downside."

The gist of this was that when the chief should next go down into the stokehold the third would kill him.

The chief hated to disappoint people; he wanted Chun Ti, give him a dollar, and parted him on the back. This was not his first voyage in the East, and he knew that the secret of getting good work out of the Orientals was to call them men and treat them as such, then they will behave like men. It is those who treat natives like dogs or dirt who grumble at their laziness and unreliability.

Early next morning the chief went into the stokehold to see whether any of the more serious leaks could be improved a little. He saw his friend "No. 3" very busy doing nothing with an oil can. The chief saw through the dodge; he was to remonstrate, the third would reply, the chief would probably hit out, then the hair would fly. As previously noted, the chief was never the man to disappoint a fellow-creature; he walked over and observed:—

"Montberg, will you kindly avoid wasting your time and concentrate your superabundant energies on earning the lavish salary paid you by your generous [misguided employer]."

"Please do not interfere with me, sir," answered Montberg.

That is more a paraphrase of the conversation than a verbatim report. As a matter of fact, it took somewhere about twenty minutes for them to worry through with it, and it may be readily understood that neither of them forgot to mention any details that had the remotest bearing upon the subject under discussion.

The chief kept his temper and invited the man to come up on deck and be put under arrest. Montberg came off his high horse and apologised. The chief insisted on obedience, and turned to lead the way. That was where he made a mistake. He took a couple of steps and then heard a scuffle. He swung round swiftly, and through the murk saw what had happened. Montberg had seized a big shifting spanner, intending to smash in his head, but Chun Ti, had saved the chief's life by throwing himself in the way.

"Out of the way, you yellow pig!" roared the half-breed, at the same time striking the Chinaman a heavy blow.

Chun Ti dropped on his knees before Montberg and gripped him with both hands. His grip was a Chinese stranglehold, and he began to squeeze. It was not one of those things that are done in polite fighting, and even among the Chinese themselves is regarded as a foul, permissible only as a last resource, but Chun Ti remembered that the chief was kind to him and his people, and he was out to save the chief at all costs.

Several stokers and others had gathered round, and they stood aghast, paralysed by the frightful yell of pain from the third as the Chinaman increased the pressure. The chief called to Chun Ti to let go, but he did not hear. He pulled him, without avail. Montberg fell to the ground insensible from the awful agony. But still Chun Ti held on. The chief looked round for something with which to prise the man's hands apart, and while his back was turned one of the stokers picked up the spanner which Montberg had dropped and beat in the Chinaman's skull. Chun Ti groaned and fell forward on his prisoner, dead. Even then it was a matter of minutes before they could manage to get his hands away.

Montberg was not dead; he lingered, suffering intensely, for about two days before he went out. But the chief had no other trouble on that journey. Such as may have thought of mutiny were restrained by fear for when a man has so gained the affection of the Chinese among the crew that one of the poor-benighted heathen will give his life to save him, the men of other tints are well advised to treat him with civility.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Telephone Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS

PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

CURRENTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1697.

PHONE: 1697.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[1178]

ASAHI BEER.



THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

NINE WOMEN OUT OF TEN.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women out of every ten are victims of bloodlessness in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife and mother, the matron of middle age—all know its miseries. To be anemic means being pallid, with dark marks under the eyes. You are breathless after any slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You turn against food and cannot digest what little you do eat. At night, if you do sleep, you are not refreshed, and when it is time to get up you feel exhausted and unfit for the day's duties. Neglected Anemia leads to Consumption.

Act promptly; make good the fault in your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills purify bad blood; they strengthen weak blood and they make new blood. You will soon tell they are doing you good by your improved appetite and the absence of attacks of indigestion. You will be better for your food; you will be brighter and more active. Your womanly charm will be increased, and as you continue with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you will regain proper strength and enjoy life as fully as every woman should do.

They are equally valuable to men who have become weak and nervous following a disordered state of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by dealers everywhere, and by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 80, South Union Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

ITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[1093-3]

979

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Hon. Mr. EDWARD ANSGAR HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1257]

LOST.

A Branch of KEYS attached to a CHAIN. Finder will kindly deliver by returning same to—

"F. P. M. B." Office.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1915. [1258]

G. P. M. B.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 7th December, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 28 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

B. L. SOUVERA, Captain, A.P.D.,
Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1259]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following Resolution was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz.:

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) Article 19 shall be cancelled.

(b) In Article 50 in lieu of the words "Twenty-one clear days' notice" there shall be substituted the words "Ten days' notice at least of every Meeting."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 53, namely, "Except as otherwise provided by these Articles no business shall be transacted at any Meeting unless there shall be personally present at the commencement of the business 'Ten or more Shareholders'."

(d) Article 64 shall be altered by striking out all words after the words "upon a poll every shareholder" and by adding after such words "present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

Dated the 6th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. FEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1260]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 8th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [49]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS OF MR. H. K. HOLMES Solicitor, hitherto carried on at the Post Office Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, will be carried on as from this date by Mr. GUY ROBSON HAYWOOD under the Name and Style of HOLMES & HAYWOOD.

H. K. HOLMES,
GUY R. HAYWOOD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1244]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate will not be forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. FEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,000 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association read:—"The Secretary" be altered so as to read "The General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 33, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1254]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1915, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st August, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd of December to the 9th of December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary. [1235]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1043]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association read:—"The Secretary" be altered so as to read the General Manager"; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 25, 44, 45, 84, 85, 94, 103, and 129 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

G. P. M. B.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LINENWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork, in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumatei service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1915. [1247]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

"E." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY "IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"



THE WHISKY OF YOUR FOREFATHERS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HONGKONG.

THE activity in the local shipbuilding yards has been recently commented upon in these columns, and consideration of the comparatively rapid growth of this industry leads naturally to enquiries concerning others. It is, of course, quite obvious to anyone who spends a month in the Colony that the mainstay of its existence is the harbour and all the various commercial transactions arising out of it. Seventy years ago ambitious statesmen may have dreamt of the advantages of seizing Canton and the province of Kwangtung as compared with these resulting from the occupation of this little island, and it is certain that the knowledge that Canton was many miles from the sea had a deciding influence against any such schemes. As we glance at the map of the Empire we see that the ports are the great centres of population. London is the largest city in the world because it is a great port, and just as London has grown to be a great distributing centre for the commerce of the West, so has Hongkong established itself in a similar position in the Far East. London is not, however, so entirely dependent upon its shipping for methods of livelihood as is this colony. Unknown to most people, there exist a large number of very important manufacturing establishments in the city on the Thames. It is, indeed, the diversity of the employment which it offers that attracts so many people to London, and it is the astonishing variety of the trades which enables it to support its millions. Is there sufficient local enterprise, wealth and courage to justify the hope that Hongkong, also, will contain factories and continue the rapid advancement in size and importance which has been such a feature of its history since British occupation? As we come to inquire into the matter it is surprising that more industrial work is not attempted. The conditions are favourable enough to warrant a belief that

we are, at the commencement of a new phase in the history of the Colony. There is available an almost unlimited supply of cheap labour, and it is proved by the dockyards that such labour can be trained to do skilled work with great efficiency. There is the still more important necessity in this part of the world—the security of life and property.

Unless great changes take place in the national life of China, it will be many years before either Europeans or Celestials will find the money necessary for such work in native cities like Canton. Thus it is certain that only in Hongkong and the Treaty ports will this type of work be carried on. That means, almost, that if there is any competition it will be between Hongkong and Shanghai. When such competing centres are so many hundreds of miles apart, and when each can supply such vast markets, the only effect of the competition will be to stimulate. The great port to the North has very greatly developed factory life. A visit to the splendid electric power station—which ranks in size among the largest in Great Britain—is sufficient to show that electric power is being used in large quantities. The wheels of industry must be moving rapidly when it is necessary to run such machines to supply the energy by which they are driven. It is usual for local prophets of evil to point to the disappointing results of the working of the cotton-mills when this matter of developing industries in Hongkong is discussed. It does not follow by any means, however, that, because it was found expedient to move these, other efforts must similarly fail. Indeed the sugar factories point an altogether different moral. There must be many other industries which could be carried on profitably, but it is obviously important that the details be well thought out. Some people believe that the awakening will come when the Canton-Hankow railway is completed. The one thing that seems essential, as is usually the case in all human affairs, is the man of energy and imagination who will carry through such schemes in the face of the numerous obstacles which always beset them. We had such men in the days when the dockyards, the sugar works, and the railway were initiated, and we believe that we shall find them now that there is a good prospect of success for further industrial enterprise in Hongkong.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Chinese coolie who is charged with the manslaughter of Miss Rosa Pereira, of Kowloon, was committed for trial yesterday by Mr. Lindsell.

Members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce are reminded that nominations for the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council close to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m.

We understand that Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak, partner in the firm of Reiss & Co., has been nominated as a candidate for the position of representative of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council.

The weekly return of communicable diseases notified in the Colony during the past week show that there were two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria, and four Chinese cases of enteric fever, of which three were fatal.

Gunner Ralph Crawford, of the R.G.A., was charged at the Magistracy with the larceny of \$10, the property of Mr. F. E. Hall, of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Sunday. The case was formally remanded.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday of Mr. Thomas Grant, of Hongkong, to Miss Harriet Irvin, of Sunderland, England. The Rev. W. T. Featherstone (Bishop's Chaplain) officiated. The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, was attended by Miss A. D. Robson as bridesmaid. Mr. D. Skinner was "best man."

A Chinese scaffolding builder was caught by the police committing a most dangerous offence on Sunday. Scaffolding was being taken down from a four-story building, and the heavy poles were being thrown heedlessly into the road, creating serious danger to passers-by, when Sergeant David arrived on the scene and arrested the responsible party. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

A Finnish seaman named Carl Palunes, of the sailing ship *Dramellan*, was charged before the Magistrate yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk and with assaulting P.C. Ernest Williams. The constable said the man struck him several times on the chest when he attempted to take him in charge. Defendant was fined \$8, with the alternative of 21 days' imprisonment.

What is said to be a new record for voluntary suspension of respiration has been made by Warren D. Horner, a graduate student of the University of California, in an experiment conducted by Saton Temple Pope, instructor in surgery. According to a statement made public, Horner held his breath ten minutes and ten seconds.

HONGKONG LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the newly-formed Hongkong Licensing Board was held in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday. The Colonial Secretary presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shollin, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, and T. F. Hough, with Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

The application of J. Witchell for the licence of the King Edward Hotel was granted for one year. The police report was stated to be satisfactory, and there were no objections by the members.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

On behalf of Mrs. Jane Howard, who applied for a restaurant adjunct licence for the Alexandra Cafe, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared and explained that Mrs. Howard was seriously ill. In consequence of this, he applied for the licence on behalf of Mrs. Clara Clegg, who had been employed at the Cafe for about a year.

The application was granted.

CAFE WISEMAN.

Donald M. Goodall applied for a restaurant adjunct licence for Cafe Wiseman. The applicant did not appear at the last meeting of the Board, and in reply to Hon. Mr. Thomson remarked that he received no intimation of the meeting. He knew it had been advertised, but he did not see the advertisement. The application was granted.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

HONGKONG BOY'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

WEDGED BETWEEN LIFT AND WALL.

A somewhat remarkable accident occurred at the King Edward Hotel yesterday, as the result of which the little son of Mr. Hammes, a resident of the hotel, sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, after having been wedged between the lift and the wall for nearly two hours, eventually having to be cut out after the removal of a portion of the wall. It seems that while the lift was passing from the third to the fourth floor the little boy, unthinkingly put his foot through the lift door, with the result that his left leg was dragged in between the lift and the wall, and the lift at once became jammed halfway between the two floors. The unfortunate boy's screams at once attracted attention, but it was evident that he was in a terrible position. The fire-brigade were sent for, and they at once commenced to remove the wall, which was but a few inches away from the lift, and meanwhile chloroform was administered to the boy by Dr. Marriott, not without considerable difficulty. Nearly two hours elapsed before it was possible to extricate the little fellow, who behaved in a splendid manner during a terrible ordeal. He retained his presence of mind to such an extent that he actually assisted the firemen to remove portions of the bricks which were in his vicinity. When he had been rescued it was discovered that the left leg was severely injured. In addition to a compound fracture, the leg was also badly bruised and cut. The sufferer was attended by Dr. Marriott, and last night was progressing as favourably as could be expected. It was a terrible experience for the boy, and it is remarkable that the painful accident was not attended with even more grievous consequences.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10 a.m., December 5th.

Cyclone or typhoon east of the northern Visayas or south eastern Luzon, direction unknown.

6 p.m., December 5th.

Cyclone or typhoon in about 127 degrees Long E. and 12 degrees Lat. N., moving west.

Cyclone or typhoon east of southern Luzon, inclining northward.

3 p.m., December 6th.

Cyclone or typhoon east of southern Luzon, moving north-west.

BREATH HELD FOR 10 MIN. 10 SECS.

What is said to be a new record for voluntary suspension of respiration has been made by Warren D. Horner, a graduate student of the University of California, in an experiment conducted by Saton Temple Pope, instructor in surgery. According to a statement made public, Horner held his breath ten minutes and ten seconds.

THE WAR.

ALLIES AND BALKANS.

CAMPAIGN TO BE PROSECUTED VIGOROUSLY.

GREEK SITUATION EASIER.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY BLOWN UP.

ANTI-WAR RIOTING IN SOFIA.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES AND THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

TO BE PROSECUTED ENERGETICALLY.

ATHENS, December 5th.

The conviction now prevails that the Allies will prosecute the Balkan campaign most energetically in order to check the German advance towards Constantinople. Reinforcements are continually arriving at the Anglo-French lines, which are now extremely strong.

ALLIES PROTECTING RAILWAY.

ATHENS, December 5th.

The entire Allied line from Cerna to Krivolak is being continually reinforced. The positions on the east bank of the Vardar are being strengthened with a view to extending the zone for the protection of the railway.

BROKEN RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, December 5th.

A Bulgarian communiqué says that the railway communication between Nish and Sofia has been re-established. It is noteworthy that communications between Nish and Belgrade are still cut.

ALLIES' FIRM STAND.

FUTILE BULGARIAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, December 5th.

The Bulgarians suffered heavy losses in vain endeavours to dislodge the Allies in the Strumitza region. Several enemy guns were destroyed.

BULGARIAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS CERNA FAIL.

PARIS, December 5th.

The evening communiqué says that local actions in which the Eastern Army were engaged on the 3rd inst. were sharp, particularly in the direction of Kestirino, where a Bulgarian attack was repulsed. Two Bulgarian attempts to cross the Cerna River were stopped by artillery and infantry fire.

ANTI-WAR RIOTING IN SOFIA.

PARIS, December 5th.

There have been serious anti-war rioting in front of the Palace, and numbers were killed and wounded.

MARKED CHANGE IN GREEK SITUATION.

ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM.

ATHENS, December 5th.

There appears to be a marked change in the situation. The optimism noticeable in official circles is attributed to advice from London and Paris through the Legations. There was a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet, after which the Premier went to the Palace and conferred with the King. After this the Cabinet resumed its sitting. Ministers did not disclose any decision, but it is understood that things are better, and the Entente diplomats admit that the position has lost much of its acuteness.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INSURANCE SECRETS. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WARNING.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Admiralty warns Insurance Companies that they will be liable to prosecution if they communicate particulars of risks on Government work to foreign companies with which they have been in the habit of effecting re-insurances, and says that more than one insurance Company has been already removed from the list of those eligible to participate in Government insurance owing to want of due precautions regarding secrecy.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 5th.

It is generally thought that the Government has finally decided to root out the rest of German conspirators in the United States, regardless of the official position of those concerned. Officials believe that there is direct connection between the man Eray, a conspirator implicated in bomb plots in New York, and Brincken Weso, said to have figured prominently in plots against munition works, railways, and ships, for which a man named Crowley was recently arrested at San Francisco.

It is stated at Washington that much of the evidence upon which the judicial authorities are acting was first gathered by British agents.

NEW YORK, December 5th.

The employees of the Hamburg-America Line who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment have been admitted to bail of \$10,000 each, pending appeal.

AMERICAN CRANK'S PEACE MISSION.

RIDICULED BY NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK, December 5th.

The American motor manufacturer Henry Ford, who at the time of the British Loan in the United States threatened to withdraw his deposits from any bank subscribing, recently issued 200 invitations to prominent Americans to accompany him on a tour through Europe at his expense with a view to organising a Peace Conference, declaring his determination to have "the boys" out of the trenches at Christmas. He chartered a Danish steamer, the *Oscar II*.

The scheme was received with such derision and denunciation by the American papers that it was at first thought it must be killed forthwith. No prominent person accepted the invitation.

Judge Parker, ex-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, replied that the Government ought to stop the expedition, least Ford's "antics" were taken seriously and bring the United States into contempt and even hatred.

Many other similar replies were sent. The Government, however, confined itself to refusing passports except to neutral countries.

"Ford's Ark," as the *Oscar II* is called, sailed yesterday, the party of "joyriders" numbering 140, of whom 54 were reporters, male and female, 20 clerks, three cinematograph operators, and the rest fourth-rate faddists and propagandists of all kinds, including heads of the anti-Smokers' Protective League, Single-Taxers, Socialist agitators, reformers, and their wives, and several members of the Women's Peace Congress.

Mr. Bryan, however, bade them farewell at the quayside. A crowd sang "Onward Christian soldiers," though the effect was somewhat spoiled by someone shouting "Gott Strafe them." Suffragette colours and doves were prominent in the decorations of the ship.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

ROME, December 5th.

A feature of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies was the enthusiastic support which the Independent Socialists gave to the Government's policy to fight to a successful conclusion for the triumph of high principles of International justice and legitimate national aspirations. Their leader was warmly cheered. The minority consisted of the official Socialists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POPE AND WAR HORRORS. JUST AND SPEEDY PEACE DEMANDED.

ROME, December 6th.

His Holiness the Pope, in Consistory to-day, will deliver an allocution again exploring the horrors of the war and demanding a speedy peace, which shall be just and durable, not favouring one side only.

SWEDISH STEAMER BLOWN UP.

COPENHAGEN, December 5th.

The Swedish steamer *Nordvik*, from Grimsby to Stockholm, laden with coal, has been blown up by a mine. Five were killed.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, December 5th.

It is officially announced that the date of Sir J. Anderson's departure for Ceylon has not yet been fixed. He will probably remain at the Colonial Office till the end of February.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HANKOW IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW LOAN ARRANGED.

PEKING, December 6th.

The Hankow Electric Light and Waterworks Company have concluded a loan with the Anderson Meyer Company of £2,500,000. This is an American group. The company are also negotiating with the Government for rights to issue a Hankow improvement loan, which was concluded with the Samuel Company, the latter being unable to fulfil the contract.

SALT GABELLE SURPLUS.

PEKING, December 6th.

A \$6,000,000 surplus has been handed over to the Government as revenue from the Salt Gabelle.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.

CHINESE WARSHIP BOARDED AND SEIZED.

PEKING, December 6th.

An official statement has been issued which says that at about 5 p.m. on Sunday a number of disreputable characters in Shanghai hired from the Settlement a launch on the box of which they hoisted a blue flag. They made straight for the Chinese men-of-war at the anchorage, and came alongside the little Chinese training ship *Chao II*, which they boarded. They were armed with pistols and bombs and soon got control of the situation. The men fired a few guns. The whole affair lasted an hour. Their intention was to create a panic. The day being Sunday, the majority of the officers and crew, consisting of a little over 80 persons, were given leave, and they had not returned to the ship. Hence the opportunity for the attack.

Fortunately the troops and police were prepared, and everything on land was peaceful.

In the same anchorage were Chinese men-of-war, from which crews were sent to capture the attackers. Order was immediately restored.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

SHANGHAI, December 6th.

Last night some sixty rebels seized the Chinese cruiser *Sinwar* and directed her fire towards the Arsenal, which replied. The *Sinwar* was surrounded by other men of war, and, being damaged, ceased firing. The Military Governor at the Yamen reports that the native city is quiet, and the Intendant of Shanghai has wired to the provinces that quiet is restored. The rebels are all in custody.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MONARCHICAL ELECTIONS.

PEKING, December 6th.

The Monarchical elections by meritorious persons, *literati*, etc., opened this morning. Foreigners were invited to the Old Parliament House. The proceedings were decorous.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

SHANGHAI AND HANYANG ARSENALS.

It is proposed to amalgamate the Arsenal at Shanghai with that of Hanyang.

THE GURKHA.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

[BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.]

Moore, of the 12th Gurkha Rifles, was dining with me last night. His wounds have been patched up for the second time, and he is going back to France, where he will find none of the original officers of his own battalion left, save possibly the colonel.

"I am a bit pipped," he said. "I have just heard that my orderly, poor old Tegh Bahadur, is dead—blown up by a hand grenade in a night attack. He was such a top-hole fellow."

And he began to tell me of the shooting trips they had had together and how Tegh Bahadur had turned a bear out of a cave and tackled a huge wounded boar in the forest with his *kukri*.

There are many races, castes, and creeds in the Indian Army; but every British officer, whether it be through love or conviction, swears by his own men. This is as it should be, but speaking as an outsider who knows a little of most of the Indian fighting stocks and not a great deal of any, I have always envied the man who commands the "Gurk."

He is first of all a soldier and a shikari, and honours his British officer as such—not because of his white skin, but because of the steadfast virtues of his class. There is no sophisticated 20th-century race-felling about the "Gurk." He can be perfectly at his ease with his regimental officer without any encroachment upon respect. Something of the same relations exist between the two as between a house master at one of our public schools and the big boys in his house.

A STORY OF TEGH BAHADUR. He was an ugly little devil (Moore said), and a chink had been torn out of his face by a leopard. I didn't take to him at first until one day I was in the jungle at Ghoom, and heard woodcutting in a forest reserve where wood cutting is forbidden. It was in the leave season and everybody had cleared out and I was left in command. When I appeared in the clearing I saw three pairs of heels scurrying away. I recognized Tegh Bahadur and called him to the orderly room.

"You were cutting wood," I said. "Yes, sahib." "You know it is against orders?" "Yes, sahib."

"Why did you run away?" "When we saw the captain sahib coming we were frightened and had to bolt." "Is there any reason why you should not be punished?" "Yes, sahib; it is a first offence. The colonel sahib never punishes a first offence."

"There were two others?" "Yes, sahib."

"Tell me their names." "No, sahib. I cannot tell you their names. We do not betray one another. Perhaps if I talk a little to them in the canteen they will come to you themselves and confess."

The next day the two men came and confessed and were forgiven.

A simple story with no point in it to one unversed in the evasiveness of the more sophisticated East.

Soon afterwards (Moore continued) we were in Waziristan. Wang, when the country was disturbed, I went out after markhor one afternoon without an escort, and I had an uncomfortable feeling all the while that I was being stalked. It was 5 in the evening when I noticed that a pointed rock near me cast an unusually bulging shadow. I covered it with my rifle and waited. Soon a voice came from behind it. "Don't shoot, sahib, it is me." And after the voice there appeared the forage cap and scarred face of Tegh Bahadur.

He was ashamed at being discovered. He didn't want the sahib to be scuppered, he said, and seeing that I was not angry he grinned sheepishly. But just think of it! He had been shadowing me the whole afternoon and I had not twig it, and I was drawing my pay for training him, teaching him to stalk, and scout!

The fidelity of the man Moore took as a matter of course, but his story reminded me of a tradition that holds in most of the Gurkha battalions. In the attack the British officer always runs a little ahead. That is the custom whatever troops he leads, but it is not always easy to keep the lead; two men in a company of Gurkhas are told off to stand by him on either side. Against steel at least he must not fall. But, of course, this has to be a very furtive proceeding.

HIGHLANDER AND GURKHA. There is a long standing alliance between the Highland regiments and the Gurk. The Highlander is attached to him because of his cheery face, and his face of the Gurkha is the index of his soul. He has the heart of a lion and the head of a child. No sepooy is so dependent on his sahib.

In the trenches of Flanders he is thinking of the white man; these are the ways of the white man, and when all his officers are killed he is a little lost and bewildered. He is a cheery, but not a calculating, fighter. He loves a scrap, and likes to look into the whites of his enemy's eyes; but an enemy composed of terrible sounds, unseen shocks, and tortuous forms of death is a manifestation of the devil with whom it is hard to cope alone. If there is one place where Tegh Bahadur is the better man it is in the listening gallery of a mine. For his ear is as good as his imagination as one sits waiting in the dark for sounds in the neighbouring sap, as subtle as the footfall of a bear on wet leaves.

But in the white man's war as a rule, in the trenches under the night flares, Tegh Bahadur is as dependent on Moore, as Moore is dependent on him in the Himalayan jungle, his home. And apparently Tegh Bahadur was a very lovable little man. Moore, who has lost most of his pals, was sunk in depression half the night. He was thinking of camp fires in Saur and Balistan and his trusty little friend squatting over the hot rhododendron ashes in his Gilgiti boots and Baluchava cap, blowing the embers into a flame and chattering between puffs of red beard and big sheep, and the monster ibex which he has marked down for sahib on the morrow. One more of the bright visions blotted out by the Hun. The night.

VALUE OF TRUTH.

LORD MILNER'S CONFIDENCE.

THE GREAT RESERVES OF EMPIRE.

Lord Milner, speaking at Canterbury recently, denounced the policy of concealing the truth about the war. He said, we have to be prepared for efforts and sacrifices far, far beyond anything we ever imagined when the war began. How are we to win through? Some think it is to be done by imitating the ostrich. If only people can be led to believe that things are less bad than they really are, then they will be wonderfully inspired. Nothing of the kind; they simply remain half awake. But then it is said that to speak openly of what has gone amiss, to recognize facts is to encourage the enemy. The way to encourage the enemy is to make him think we are afraid of the truth. Nothing is more likely to discourage him than if we look the truth straight in the face, and still march boldly forward, head erect. Nothing in the world, for instance, would discourage him so much as our prompt acceptance of National Service.

VALUE OF CRITICISM. And then, again, we are told, if we dwell on some of the blunders, heinous as they are, which have been committed on our side, that we are "carping." Speaking for myself, I cannot imagine a more odious task than to criticize those in authority at the present time. They have enormous difficulties to contend with, some of which no doubt are not known to us. If anything is to be said in criticism of them, I think it should be said in the fewest words, with perfect directness and without animus. But you may ask me, Why say anything at all? I will tell you why. Because if the very worst of our laches and failures, like the delay in providing shells and the haphazard attempt to conceal it, or the way we piled blunder upon blunder in the Dardanelles, or the really phenomenal failure of our policy in the Balkans—if things like these are to be glossed over and made light of, if the nation can be induced to regard them as just ordinary incidents of war, to be accepted with a shrug of the shoulders as inevitable and venial—then it can never expect, and it will not deserve, to see its affairs better managed in the future.

I must say I don't understand how anyone can contemplate our failure to support Serbia in time—though I hope and pray that we may be able to give some support to her even now—or our belated effort to buy the help of Greece by the offer of part of our own possessions without humiliation. I for one never shall believe that we can impress our enemies, or command the respect of neutrals, or even adequately rouse our own people, if we appear to treat such matters lightly.

It is only if we frankly recognise unfavourable facts that we can derive any sure encouragement from the really genuinely favourable elements in the situation, from those reserves of strength in Great Britain and the Empire, which, properly used, are still sufficient to bring us out victorious. Truth, truth all round, this new vision, is the most fortifying thing in the world. It is not by trying to make out that defeats are victories or that blunders are merely regrettable accidents that we can nerve ourselves for the remaining struggle. It is by fixing our eyes on what really is good, what really are sources of strength, and drawing upon them to the uttermost.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY. The work of the Navy has been magnificent and its strength is growing. The gay courage, the cheerful endurance of hardship of our men in the field is admirable, even in those newest levies who, only a few months ago, were totally untrained in the use of arms. Except in a few cases in which perfectly raw, unblooded troops were asked, under the most discouraging conditions, to do what would have been a trial for the hardest veterans, they have shown themselves first-class soldiers. And properly handled they will fight better and better and better as the months roll on. And how can we say too much of the devotion to the cause of the Empire, the splendid heroism and the rising spirit of the peoples of the Oversea Dominions—the great hope, the sure promise of the future of our race? For years and years some of us have been preaching, often to deaf ears, how great were the reserves of strength which the Empire possessed in the young nations overseas. After the war it will surely never be necessary to preach that again.

And, finally, there is still plenty more fighting power left in this old country if only we can evoke it. Men, munitions, money. We have still a greater reserve of able-bodied men than any other warring nation. Munitions are coming along, and money is far from being exhausted, though we simply must check the present waste if it is to last. The resources are there. But do not let us think that the mere contemplation of these resources is sufficient. They must be exploited to the full. We must get our whole weight on to the war. And we can't do it if in dealing with war problems here at home we are always going to follow the line of least resistance, to think more about not frightening people and not making them uncomfortable than of winning the war. Timidity at home, irresolution, procrastination, want of foresight and of a clear-cut policy abroad can nullify and dissipate the greatest preponderance of power.

Clearness in conception, as the logical Frenchman says, "clearness in conception, vigour in execution," these are absolutely essential. There is no other way. And surely the bulk of the nation is, so much enough, patient enough, ready enough for any sacrifice to be entitled to find these qualities in its leaders.—Times.

The *Petit Journal's* Rome correspondent states that it is understood that Italy had decided to send an expedition to Albania immediately Gorz falls. The Salonika newspapers state that the new Anglo-Italian force will operate from the Adriatic probably based on Valona whence Monastir is reachable in under ten days.

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* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
	(Cargo Steamer)	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.
* KIYO MARU	17,200 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	SATURDAY, 16th Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
* DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
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(Without Transshipment)	PORTHOS	On or about 31st Dec.
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		about	about			
					1915	1916
Dec. 4	NAMUR	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Dec. 18	NANKIN	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	MALOJA	Jan. 29	Feb. 5
1916		1916				
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARMALA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
Mar. 13	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
Mar. 27	MALTA	April 3	April 7	MOOLTAN	May 6	May 13

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111	£102
2nd Saloon "A"	£52.	£78	£73
1st Saloon "B"	£70.	£105	£96
2nd Saloon "B"	£46.	£75	£69

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about 1915	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 21	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Apr. 10	Apr. 27
NAGOYA	April 10	April 20	April 26	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £58 Single, £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single, £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £34 Single, 2nd Saloon £20 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
FOR SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KAMO MARU	15,000	THURSDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 30th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	15,500	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU	21,000	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 7th Dec.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles	1st Single Yen 850.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 450.	" " 2nd Single " 450.	" " 2nd Single " 450.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	260.150.	To Marseilles, Montreal	260.200.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, " 1st Single	225.	" " 1st Single	225.
To Sydney, 1st Single 240.	To Melbourne, 1st Single 241.	To Yokohama, 1st Return 273.16.	To Kobe, 1st Return 273.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return 272.	To Kobe, 1st Return 272.	To Yokohama, 2nd " 800.	To Kobe, 2nd " 800.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 792 and 1941.

